

MR. DOYLE'S DEPICIVE MEMORY.

Meteorological Observations Taken at Signal Station at the San Joaquin Monument, Sacramento, September 3, 1882—82° F. m.

Hours of Observation	Wind	Barometer	Clouds	Temperature
10 A.M.	W.	30.08	Foggy	72°
1 P.M.	N.W.	30.08	Fresh	72°
2 P.M.	N.E.	30.09	Light	72°
3 P.M.	S.E.	30.09	Light	72°
4 P.M.	S.E.	30.09	Foggy	72°
5 P.M.	S.E.	30.09	Light	72°
6 P.M.	S.E.	30.09	Clear	72°

Maximum temperature 95° minimum 63°

JAMES A. BARKER,

Superintendent.

GEORGE C. GREGORY,

A. T.

SECOND EDITION.

might produce the most disastrous results in a short time. The army and navy are weakened by the Egyptian expedition also, and all things considered, it would seem that if there really existed any organized scheme of insurrection in Ireland, it would be more likely to develop now than at any future time. The Government has not been so weak there for many years, and to this end he endeavors to make it appear that the cost of services is the principle upon which all freight tariffs should be based. As we analyzed this question quite fully in an article last Saturday, we should not have referred to it again so soon but for the fact that Mr. Doyle has just placed himself squarely in antagonism with his own official report as Railroad Commissioner. On Saturday we quoted from the report, showing that when he was a Railroad Commissioner he saw clearly the fallacy of the "cost of service" theory. He there asserts: "We agree that it is not possible to regulate by general Act the carrier's charges on the basis either of the 'cost of the service' to him, or its value to the customer." He also asserts in the same report: "The cost of transportation cannot be made the basis, nor the profit on it the measure, of a proper charge for carriage." And he went on to show why the cost could not be done, and indeed explained the case with sufficient clearness. But now, having enlisted in the host of anti-slavery leaders to think it necessary to revere his position and for the sake of saving face, Governor Stanford has consented to support a doctrine which his past experience convinced him was a fallacy, and which he officially and emphatically condemned as impracticable.

In order to make a specious case for himself Mr. Doyle is compelled to talk a great deal of nonsense. This he sets out with the assertion that a railroad franchise is "strictly analogous to that of a turnpike road." Now that is simply absurd. Between a railroad and a turnpike road there is, in fact, scarcely any analogy. The truth is that when railroads were first invented the stupid conservatism of the lawyers impelled them to classify the new mode of transportation with existing roads, and this initial blunder has been the fruit of endless confusion ever since. As a fact a turnpike road is one thing, and a railroad is quite a different thing; and to say that there is a "strict analogy" between the two is, as we have already observed, to talk nonsense. But it is by such loose and unfounded assumptions that Mr. Doyle proceeds to erect for himself some kind of scaffolding for the argument which is to show that railroads ought to be arranged on the principle of the cost of service. In order to meet the unanswerable argument that a high maximum is essential to the main tenance of a low minimum, he asserts, without a shadow of evidence, that "low-priced goods are charged full price," and the more valuable ones have simply "to pay so much more." Mr. Doyle did not talk in this loose way when he was making his report as Railroad Commissioner. Then he laid down as the principle which should govern classification of freight: "The cost of carriage, the difference of market values at the termini, and the charge which goods will bear." Then he said: "If there are two classes of lumber which have different values at San Francisco, although the cost of carriage might be the same for each, a discrimination of charges, according to the difference of the terminal values, might be allowable and necessary."

Now he wants to know why there should be one rate for a carload of rice, and another for a carload of wheat. If he has really forgotten the principles upon which classification rests, we advise him to consult the pages of his own report. He will find a much clearer and more intelligent explanation of the philosophy of classification than he has hitherto given to the unfortunate readers of Hearst's private organ. But we do not believe Mr. Doyle has forgotten his former position. Rather we should be inclined to suspect that he thinks the public may forgetten him, and that therefore can venture to put forward the shallow sophisms with which he is helping to "pad" Hearst's Sunday organ. We do not believe Mr. Doyle is really so unsophisticated as he appears.

We credit him with a full recognition of the truth that the "cost of service" is as impractical as the "cost of service" to the public. It is because the things possess different values, and because transportation all over the world is done upon the principle, among others, of what the goods will bear, and because that principle has been universally adopted as the only one which will render classification of tariff which enables railroads to carry low class freight at minimum rates. The carload of tea can better afford to pay \$1.00 a ton than the carload of wheat can afford to pay 85¢ a ton. The consumer pays no more for tea because of the high freight; but if that high rate was not charged on the tea, the wheat could not be carried at all. If Mr. Doyle's impractical method were applied, and cost of service were made the standard of freight charges, the bulk of low class freight would be excluded from market, because all rates would have to be leveled up in order to produce the necessary fixed expenses of the roads.

Mr. Doyle is, however, an intelligent man, if he is not always ingenious and candid. Doubtless he knows that the principle he professes to approve has been discarded everywhere after the most careful examination: that in England it is now completely discredited; that men like Charles Francis Adams have condemned it as futile; and that the system of classification is in fact the world's system to-day. Each to his doubt accuse the other of being ignorant. Each will prick holes in the private character of the opposite candidates. But they cannot square over the railroad issue, or the Sunday issue, or the Chinese issue, and the present indications are that they will find it extremely difficult to infer any entanglement into the campaign. The Republicans were led by demagogues who, as usual with their tribe, could not see beyond their own noses, and now they will have time to discover how hightly they have blundered. There are no principles before the people, and it threatens to be little better than a conflict of vituperation.

NEW ORLEANS, some time ago, S. C. Stevens, with his family, came to New York. He was a member of the Legislature, and a day or two ago Stevens tried to kill his wife, and the latter, shocked to death, jumped on him killed him with his feet. Christian is held by the people to be blameless and in self-defense. Up there they hold that Stevens was the victim simply of retrospective justice.

Each given to all men to have military service, and each given to all men to be placed in juxtaposition with his own official utterances it seems to us that there is not much left to him. It will certainly take a good deal of headway given to him to make a real impact.

The second edition of the Record-Union on Saturday contains the full report of the meeting of the Republican State Convention for the preceding day, all the proceedings of Saturday and the tasks as made. That edition reached a vast audience twenty-four hours ahead of all competitors.

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The assertion that the bones of Caesar are bleaching in the Army Medical Museum, respectfully to the articulation of a skeleton, is confidently repeated by the Washington Star, which adds that the bones are unusually porous and require special care in handling.

The Republican State Convention of the League of Freedom, originally convened at Sacramento, and the temperance and religious organizations sent delegates to the Convention. The League of Freedom representatives favored the candidacy of Mr. Estes.

It is said that the temperance people in California are strong in organized bodies. Yet the late Convention developed the fact that they without leaders, and are not possessed of political sagacity.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The trouble between the Government and the Royal Irish Constabulary does not seem to be at all satisfactorily settled. The situation in Dublin, in fact, is nothing less than dangerous. The constabulary have gone to their duty for the moment, but it is evident that unless large concessions are made to them they will not remain, and it is equally plain that if the Government once gives way to them unless they have the right of the contest, it will become their slave instead of their master. It is, however, a case of swallows home while crossing a stream. Ireland is disturbed; how deeply stamp not to be fully realized; and the loss of the services of this most faithful and efficient body of men

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1882

ADVERTISING SECTION.

Metropolitan Theater—"Salutes"—to-night.

New Order of Chosen Friends—no night.

Almond, Exempt—Met to night.

Teaham Lodge, F. and A. M., this evening.

Police found.

Dr. G. W. Davis, candidate for Coroner.

Probate Notice—Estate of Thomas Sheehan.

Building and Loan Association.

Agent of Officers, Court Capital.

Business Advertisements.

Weinstock & Lubin—Large arrival of goods.

Ackerman & Co.—Ready to day.

Valley Press—H. Weaver, 327 K street.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATE ARRESTS.—The following names appeared on the slate at the Platoff's lates last night at 10 o'clock: John Sullivan and Mike Mill, for stealing a rifle on the Central Railroad car, by detective Hickey; Jacob E. Farnell, for breaking and entering; by officer Eddick; Oestrich, by Wicks; special; Raphael, a common drunk, by officer Low; Mrs. Peter Burns, for disturbing the peace; by officer Eddick; Mr. O. W. Williams, for breaking and entering; Pat Nugent, drunk, by officer Farrell and Karcher, local; John O'Connor, drunk, by officer Eddick.

A SUNDAY ROW.—A fight occurred yesterday afternoon between the police on J Street and the Ninth, between the local saloons and a butcher. They got into a quarrel over a dice game which they were playing, and from words they went to blows, until finally they got out on the sidewalk. By this time a large crowd had gathered, and the combatants were separated. The butcher, however, started in the search of a more healthy locality, and the butcher for some one to fight with. He found one on the corner of Ninth and J street, knocked him down and into the gutter. The man received several cuts on his left arm and face, and was taken to the hospital by the fall. People who reside in that vicinity say that the saloon where the row took place has become very popular, especially of late, and that the place is frequented by gamblers and the hoodlum element.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—About half past 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a young lady by the name of Miss Jessie Carr, who resides with Dr. Pierces on Third street, between Tenth and Eleventh—W. S. Mack and L. Matties, proprietors—was given on Saturday evening the report of the accident of Schobes, to hold to morrow evening, napkins will be read as memorials of the loss of B. Redding.

The half-past between two of the fingers on the left hand and entered her left thumb. A surgeon was sent for, and upon examination it was discovered that the bullet had passed through the bone.

In relation to the accident, Miss Carr says that she intended going out riding, but was prevented by the rain, so she remained along as a security against footpads. She drew all the cartridges, as she supposed for the purpose of cleaning and reloading. She had left a load in one of the chambers.

RUSS HOUSE OPENING.—A formal opening of the Russ House, on J street, between Tenth and Eleventh—W. S. Mack and L. Matties, proprietors—was given on Saturday evening, the report of the accident of Schobes, to hold to morrow evening, napkins will be read as memorials of the loss of B. Redding.

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CITY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, September 2, 1882:

Balance on hand last report.....\$183,611.18 Receipts for week.....1,500.00 Total amount in Treasury.....\$185,111.84

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS.

General Fund.....\$181,64 Fire Department Fund.....1,508.67 Police Department Fund.....1,500.00 School Fund.....1,500.00 Street Fund.....1,500.00 Water Works Fund.....1,500.00 Post Office Fund.....1,500.00 Police Fund.....1,500.00 Sanitary Fund.....1,500.00 Total amount in Treasury.....\$177,134.40

CAPITAL CHIPS.

The Exempt Firemen will meet to-night.

The firemen are in full identification, fishing in the river, and shooting at the salmon.

The verdict of the coroner of the city of Chinaman who hung himself at Rattier Station was suspended by hanging.

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SATURDAY'S NEWS.

Ravages of Yellow Fever—Bellinger, Virginia Editors—Railroad Employee Mangled and Commissary Troubled in Irvinia—Fever at Eureka—Frightful War of Cholera—Fire in Tulare County—Last Day of the Petaluma Fair—Departure of the Apaches.

[CONDENSED FROM SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

Sherman will not retire before the law requires.

The Signal Service will send out warnings of frost to tobacco-growers.

About half the population of Brownsville, Texas, has been stricken by cholera.

Paine and his crew will be turned over to the civil authorities at Fort Smith, Ark.

A war of races is said to be imminent between the English and Chinese.

There is a tent in the miners about Secretary Lincoln's return from the Cabinet.

The Prohibitionists have nominated W. H. D. Howe for the Twenty-first Ohio District.

I. S. Sturz, a member of a leading leather firm of Boston, died Thursday evening, leaving a fortune of \$1,000,000.

H. H. Hatch has been nominated for Congress from the First District of the Penna. District on the 31st ballot.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ohio Congressional District, have nominated Sybil T. Everett for the first ballot.

John C. Shaffer, a member of the Philadelphia Almshouse, has had to avoid arrest on a charge of drawing fraudulent warrants.

Frank Martin, of Adams township, Michigan, died Thursday night of genuine Asiatic cholera. There is no other case in the vicinity.

A fire at Harrisonburg, Saline county, Ill., Saturday night destroyed several stores. The loss is about \$20,000. It was the work of incendiaries.

L. A. Garrison, of San Francisco, lectured to the members of Chicago on the way he had been fought by the Central and Union Pacific roads.

The public department of the Chesapeake and Potowmuk, at Harrisonburg, is damaged by fire. Loss, \$80,000 insured. One hundred men are working.

General Morris, the commandant of West Point, General Howard is assigned to the Department of the Platte, with his headquarters at Omaha.

The wheat crop of Oregon for the year is estimated at 326,400,000 bushels. The Illinois Board of Agriculture makes a return of 4,300,000 bushels.

Mr. Edgerton of the United States Bureau, has left Washington for Carson City to investigate the charges made against Superintendent Clark of the Carson City Mint, by a disgruntled employee.

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